vestigations.

Mr. Robinson laid down the following asser tions; and so earnest was he in challenging an investigation, that he announced that he would deposite in the hands of Simeon Draper one hundred dollars, to be forfeited and given up to any one that would prove that in any one of these propositions he misstated the facts. The decin to be left to Robert Emmet.

1. Franklin Pierce did not speak at all in favor of Catholic emancipation during the whole time

the Catholic test was before the convention.

2. He had nothing to do with "bringing for ward" the subject. The resolution abolishing the test was drawn up by Mr. Parker, of Nashua a Whig, and was "brought forward" by Mr. Parker, November 13, when it was discussed in convention.

It was known throughout New Hampshire that Catholic emancipation was finally defeated by an overwhelming vote, some eight or ten eks before Mr. O'Connor spoke in Tammany Hall.

5. When religious liberty needed a champion, General Pierce was found wanting—though, after Catholic emancipation had been carried in convention, he found time, while making a speech on the property qualification, to excuse and apol ogize for the test of bigotry by saying it was a dead letter and a blank, which was simply stat-ing that Catholics would perjure themselves to get into office by swearing to support a constitution

which expressly shuts them out from office.

6. That so far from all his "antecedents being right, his father, Benjamin Pierce, voted to put the anti-Catholic clause into the constitution, and voted for the alien and sedition laws of old John Adams!

7. That so far from Catholic emancipation failing only for want of a two-thirds vote, it had not one-fifth of the votes cast throughout the State at the same election for governor, and did not come near a simple majority of the small vote cast on this question.

8. That in place of there being any high con fidence in New Hampshire of Catholic emancipa-tion being carried, the general opinion is, that unless we draw a line around New Hampshire saying that while the plague-spot is on her and the ship is unpurified no man, captain nor crew shall land, and thus, by the defeat of General Pierce, bring his bigoted party to their senses. the Catholics in that State stand no chance o being emancipated for half a century.

9. And in a word, in fine, that the father, Ben-

jamin Pierce, was a red-hot enemy of the Catho lies, and a supporter of the alien and sedition acts, and that Franklin Pierce, the young chicken, learned to crow so glibly from the old one that he raised not a voice in favor of abolishing his father's bigotry during the whole time the subject was under discussion in a convention of which he was a leading member and president.

All of these assertions Mr. Robinson went on to prove in a speech of some length and much ability.

#### Columbia "Rules the Waves."

In no department of human enterprise has American superiority been more decidedly marked than in naval and commercial affairs. American victories over British ships in war, and our tiumphs over them in peace, have stamped America as the destined ruler of the waves. Great Britain never had a rival upon the deep in battle and commerce till her daughter on this side of the ocean snatched the sceptre from her hands. It is true, we have but a small navy, yet it is made up of glorious materials; and if Congress | constitution; and we deprecate all further agitawill but enlarge it, so as to make it adequate to the protection of our commerce, the sun will never see our flag drooping in defeat. We are now nearly, if not quite, equal in commerce to Great Britain. Where there has been fair competition, we have beaten her, while she has beaten everybody else. We have driven all other nations from the whale fisheries by dint of superior skill, activity, and hardihood. We have nearly monopolized those very fisheries which are now a bone of contention between Great Britain and the United States, and we always will have them, simply because the Canadians haven't energy enough to catch the fish in their own neighborhood. In the construction of sailing vessels, in clipper ships and yachts, we have confessedly borne the palm from the best of the English vessels. In ocean steamers, we have left Mother Britain far behind. These facts point with unerring significance to our "manifest destiny. ' The United States are bound to become the first naval and ommercial power in the world, even though Lord Derby should succeed in checking our progress for a time by a war. Such an event can only postpone for a short period, it cannot prewent, our ultimate and triumphant maritime ascendancy.

Fainting.

In General Scott's report of the battle of Cha-pultepec and the Garitas is found the following: "Captain Lee, engineer, so constantly distinguished, also bore important orders from me, til he fainted from a wound and the loss of two nights' sleep at the batteries."

Captain Lee is regarded in the army as the

very personification of chivalry and courage, and yet he fainted on the battle-field in Mexico. [Trenton True American.

Admitted-all of it. What then? Captain Lee fainted, and is a brave man; General Pierce fainted, and may be a brave man. The one has proved his bravery in action; the other has been less fortunate, though he may not be less brave. We do not charge General Pierce with cowardice: we only deny that he has proved himself a hero !

Items. You will never repent of being patient and

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop declines being a candidate for governor of Massachusetts. President Fillmore will be 53 years of age on

the 7th of January next. Adversity does not take from us our true

friends: it only disperses those who pretended

A new bank, called the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, has just gone into operation at Lewisburg, Virginia.

More pleasing than the dew-drops that sparkle upon roses, are the tears that pity gathers upon the cheek of beauty.

The supreme court of New Hampshire has decided that the passage of letters between un-married parties—ladies and gentlemen—is equivalent to a promise of marriage. We shall reef our sails at once. No more business, by letter, with the ladies.

GENS. PILLOW AND PIERCE .- Gen. Pillow, th immortal Gen. Pillow, has come to the rescue of the military reputation of Gen. Pierce, in a letter published in the Democratic papers. It is now forever settled:

"We hang our harps upon the willow, Whenever we think of General Pillow, Who dug, by aid of General Marcy, Ditch and breastwork vice varry!"

## ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION.

THE exercises of this Institution will recommend that Monday of September. TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conserva-tive republican principles by which they are con-trolled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the fol-lowing as the political sentiments and determinations for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. The government of the United States is o limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the consti-tution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execu-tion; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the

States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show, by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of elf-government and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their selfrespect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon prin-

ciples of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, and protection from fraud by specific du ties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstruc-tions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, whenver such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among States; such improvements being, in every in-stance, national and general in their character.

7. The federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitu tional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State,

and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are perience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the tion of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

ne Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
President of the Whig National Convention.

Presidents.—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George
W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of
Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B.
Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of
Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James
Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelpa,
of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H.
Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of
South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos.
J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi;
J. C. Van Winkle, of Louislans; Samuel F. Vinton, of
Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William II.
Sneld, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of
Missouri; William II. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M.
Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arksnas; Jones M. Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of Californis; and R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

(A true copy.)

R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana,

Secretary of the Whig National Convention.

istant Scoretary of the Wing National Convention, istant Scoretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of California; S. Colfax, of Indiana, John C. Kunkle, of Pennsylvania; William C Worthington, of Virginia; N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

### The New Gallery!

ECONOMY IS THE FOUNDATION OF PROSPERITY If "a dollar saved is a dollar made," why not be frugal in the purchase of Daguerracorres by calling at THOM ISON'S, where hundreds come and go away weekly, satisfied that they do not pay too much. His long experience in this business, and his excellent location, enable him to satisfy the most fastidious.

the most fastidious.

### Don't forget the place—THOMPSON'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, Lane & Tucker's Buildings, where likenesses are taken, and put in morocco cases, for fifty cents.

WILL OPEN TUESDAY, AUGUST 2D, 1852 THE WASHINGTON EMIGRANT AND GEN-ERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, F street, (Island,) between 44 and 6th streets. east of the Wind-mill.

of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or creed.) in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their names registered for situations. Citizens requiring help, male or female, by calling at the office personally, or by written communication, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Waiters, Porters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermaids, Housemaids, Nurses, &c., may all find employment. Personsat a distance supplied. All letters must be prepaid to receive attention.

reive attention.

### No office fee charged to newly-arrived Emigrants.

Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. until 3½ p. m.

J. THOMPSON GREHAM, Agent. jy 17-S&Tulm

FRESH BUTTER, EGGS, VEGETABLES, MILK, &c.

JUST received, and will continue to be received nearly every day through the season, Fresh Butter from one of the best dairies in Fairfax county, together with Vegetables, Eggs, &c. Also, PURE NEW MILK, and a large variety of excellent family Groceries—cheap for cash. For sale by TRUMAN M. BRUSH, opposite the Garrison, Garrison street, wavy Yard Hill.

REHBACH'S Premium Polygrades, or Drawing Pencils—the best now in use for drawing and architectural purposes.
Cohen's office Pencils, hard and soft.
Cohen's superfine prepared Polygrades, do.
Also Fendier's "Crayons superfins," and red lead Pencils, at WIMER'S, next to Mrs. Collison's Fancy Stre, 6th street.

#### CITY EXPRESS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that he will commence from this day to run his Express to Georgetown at 2 o'clock p. m., and will deliver packages in every part of Georgetown at moderate charges. Orders left at Clagett & Dodson's, Washington, and Mesers. English's and Linthicum's, Georgetown, will receive his strict attention.

JAMES ARTHUR O'CONNER. mar 29—tf A COMFORTABLE SHAVE!

A COMFORTABLE SHAVE:

TENNEY'S Warranted "Tally-ho Rasors"—good, or the money will be returned. Shaving Creams, German Cologne French Paste Blacking—a superior article Blacking Brushes, Key-Rings, &c. At WIMER'S, Sixth st., adjoining Mrs. Collison's may 24—tr Millinery and Fancy Store. may 24—tr

SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, PRACTISES in the various courts of Baltimore, Md.,

PRACTISES in the various courts of Baltimore. P.
attention given to Collecting. He refers to—
Hon. S. U. Downs, Senstor from Louisiana.
Hon. G. W. Jones, do. Iowa.
T. C. Connolly, esq., Editor American Telegraph.
Dr. John O Wharton, Baltimore, Md.

Who is Winfield Scott? What has He done to merit Our Grati-

These questions have been thus answered: At the age of twenty-one, and in the summer of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia

horse.

Heights. In 1813 he was the instrument of saving our Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of

constructive treason.

In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the

battle of Fort George.
In 1814 he made a new army and restored the military spirit of the country-took Fort Eriefought the battle of Chippewa-and fought the

good fight of Lundy's Lane. In 1832 he won the proud title of the "Hero of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic chol-

era fell blightingly, on its march to the field of the Black Hawk war. In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war

to a just and favorable issue. In the same year he soothed the spirit of Southern Nullification, and saved our country from

civil discord In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and

without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances apon our extended Northern frontier. In the same year he effected the removal of the Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of

the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole country.
In 1839 he earned the distinguished title of "The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary," and saved his country from a bloody and waste-

ful war with Great Britain.
In 1847 he opened the splendid military drama of the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but

four days.

April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire Western Continent.

On the 19th of April he entered the city of On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote

On the 15th of May, he took Puebla On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churu-

On the 8th of September, he fought and won the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey. On the 13th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chepultepec -scattered the Mexican army from the gates of

Belen and Sar Cosume, and made a lodgment in the capital of Mexico.
On the 14th of September, he marched his ar my of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish

#### Who is Franklin Pierce !- What has He

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsbor-ough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine-studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen

speaker of the House.

In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of Congress, in which body he served until 1888, at concerned, we will maintain them, and insist which period he became a Senator of the United on their strict enforcement, until time and exseat in the Senate and returned to the practice of law in 1843.

In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined. In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten regiments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achieve-ment of note during the war, nor has be ever done so in any position, civil or military.

# TRY THE ENGLISH VERMIN-DESTROYER. IF YOU WANT TO GET RID OF THE BEDBUGS, ANTS, AND ROACHES—Price 25 cents a bottle. Daily evidence is given us of its efficacy in destroying these pests of house-keepers and lodgers. Call and get a bottle at WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store, july 21—tr Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY, GEORGETOWN, D. C. GEORGETOWN, D. C.

THIS SEMINARY, so long known as Miss Ensusse's, will
open on the ist of September next, under the exclusive charge of Rev. W. J. Clark, who will be assisted by
competent and accomplished professors and teachers in

fort will be used to make the instit home for all its inmates.

Terms for boarding pupils, including tuition in English and Mathematics, \$200 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance. Musle, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting, extra. Circulars, containing the terms in full, may be had on application to the Principal, in Georgetown.

WILLIAM J. CLARK. july 20—tf

#### D. H. Tebbs & Co.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,

a the house formerly occupied by Mr. Andrew Coyle, four
doors east of Centre Market, and next door to Mr. Jesse B.
Wilson's Grocery Store.

Witson's Grocery Store.

Witson's Grocery Store.

Witson's Grocery Store.

A large and general stock of Dry Goods, consisting of all kinds of Bleached and Brown Cottons; Prints from 6% ceuts up; heavy yard-wide Cottons at 6% cents; Isome 12 ond 12

FANCY GOODS.

We have in Fancy Goods—Bonnets, all styles and prices; Ribbons, Flowers, Wreaths, (Bonnet Cap.) Lace Veils and Fall; Crapes and Tarletons, all colors; white and colored Illusions; plain and embroidered Swiss Muslins, in white and colors; plain and plaid Cambries, Lisle and Cotten Edgings; black Silk Laces, all widths, and very cheap; Nets and Tarletons, low priced, in colors, for covering furniture; Swiss and Lace embroidered Undersleeves; worked Bands, Chemisels, Culis, and Collars, in great variety and very cheap; Gents' Collars, fine and good, all sizes, \$1.50 per dozen; Combs, Brushes, Porte-monnaies, Pocketbooks, Purses, Suspenders, Cologne, Pomatum, Scissors, Thimbles, Needles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes; Silk, Cotton, and Thread Gioves; Black Silk Mitts, all kinds; brown and bleached Hose and Half-Hose, (striped Half-Hose,) Silk Hose and Half-Hose, Linen Cambric and Clear Lawn Handkerchiefs, all prices; Spool Cotton, white and colored, from 8 to 50 cents per dozen. Clear Lawii Handsetches, and colored, from 8 to 50 cents per dozen.

Persons wanting goods in our line will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell the cheapest goods in

Don't mistake the place; flag at the door, with D. H. Tebbs & Co., cheap dry goods store, on it.
P. S.—Carpets and Mattings very cheap.
Don't mistake the place! Flag at the door!
John Don't mistake iy 17—dlm

JOE SHILLINGTON receives all the Political

Carlcatures as fast as published.
Dickens's Bleak House, No. 5.
Blackwood's Magazine for July.
The Discarded Daughter, or the Children of the Isle, by

Mrs. Southworth.

The Prairie South a Romance of Border Life.
Fair Rosamond, or the Queen's Victim.
Glesson's Pictorial for this week.
All the New Books as fast as published.
Newspapers, Stationery, and everything in the cheap publication line for sale at JOE SHILLINGTON'S
Bookstore, Odeon Building, cor. 4½ st. and Penn. av. iv 22—tr.

NOTICE.

LL PERSONS by whom small balances are due us will please call and settle the same, thereby saving them-restrouble and our time, as time is money.

THEVENS'S Fancy Store, A No. 1.

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER! Letter Paper, 10, 12%, 15, 18, 20, and 25 cts. a quire The celebrated TALLY-HO RAZORS, 311/4 cents The celebrated TALLY-HORAZORS, 31/2 censor Tance Cut Paper for Picture Frames
A few more of those pretty Grate Aprons, at reduced prices
Shaving Soaps, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., at
WINER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store,
6th street, near Louisians av.
6th AMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE always on
hand, direct from the manufacturers.

JUNE 19—tr

FINE DOUBLE ENAMELED FRENCH CARDS.—Another lot of fine Cards for engraving and writing upon with the style and pencil; and a variety of Cards for printing purposes of the different numbers and qualities.—at Mrs. COLLISON'S Pancy Store, Sixth street, feb 20—tr near Louisiana avenue.

NEEDLES!

C ENUINE Smith & Son's Drilled-eye Needles, a fine as cortment, at wholesale.

E. WHEELER, Opposite Browns' Hotel.

[From the National Intelligencer of August 6.]

Gen. Scott on the Subject of Slavery. We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. It was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colonization Journal," from which journal it is now copied. Our correspondent is of opinion that In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore desires to see this letter, in which they are fully and authentically set forth, inserted in the Intel-

The views expressed by the General appear to us to evince a wise and comprehensive statesman-ship, as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letter s place in our columns:

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1843. My DEAR SIR: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me. and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations. That I ever have been named in connexion

with the Presidency of the United States has not I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal adminis tration; but as I cannot plead ignorance of the partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stranger unwittingly to commit himself to my support. Your inquiries open the whole question of do nestic slavery, which has in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the

country. Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to above were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all, of my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and, in the same period, have read scarcely any thing on the subject; but my early impression are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-'32, when a bill was brough forward to carry out those views. I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under he constitution for touching the relation of master and slave in a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same favor-District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of " just compenable to actual settlers, but consistent neverthesation," Congress may legislate at its discretion. less with a due regard to the equal rights of the But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia heritance." and Maryland, it would be dangerous to

races in those States to touch the relation be-tween master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Congress was bound by the constitution to receive, to refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions; but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the conse quent peril to the two colors, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has everywhere among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some position favorable to "the pursuit of happiness," would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation. But I am persuaded that it is a high moral oblimasters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to exter-

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and is still progressing, notwithstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation part of the country to say he is in favor of, and ened in some communities than in others. Each, I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid from without, except on in- that kind of service that has made him familiar vitation from authority within, to be as hurtful with the sufferings of all classes in all conditions to the sure progress of melioration as it may be of life, of which he has been among the sufferfatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, ers. But, sir, the wounded, sick, or hungry solsexes, and colors. The work of liberation cannot dier, the afflicted and disconsolate widow, the be forced without such horrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence the wayfaring man in distress, always found a all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends sympathetic friend in Winfield Scott. No man of religion and humanity. Their persuasions was ever turned away from cannot fail at the right time to free the master in distress, without relief. from the slave, and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the for I have no personal acquaintance with him; parties had long been mutually prejudicial to but if he does, he has at least on one occasion their worldly interests.

had a bad way of showing it. Mr. Chairman, after the death of General Harrison, when his There is, in the order of Providence, no evil with-out some compensating benefit. The bleeding Afri-widow was mourning the loss of her late bosom can was torn from his savage home by his ferocious companion and earthly protector; when she was neighbors, sold in slavery, and cost upon this contineighbors, sold in slavery, and cost upon this conti-nent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonder-in moving to your capital,—there was a bill fully multiplied, compared with anything over known brought forward in Congress to allow the widow in barbarous life. The descendants of a few Harrison one full year's salary for her deceased thousands have become many millions; and all, husband. Franklin Pierce not only voted against from the first, made acquainted with the arts of this bill, but used his influence to prevent its civilization, and, above all, brought under the passage. But, thanks to the benevolence of the

ight of the Gospel. ght of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thought as Mr. Pierce did. The bill passed, and thousand years elapsed before the advent of our the lonely widow's heart was cheered with some Saviour; and the Israelites, the chosen people of relief. God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penrespect; yet the Democratic party—no, sir, I will say the locofoco leaders of that party—are trying to depreciate the merits of the old patriot for civil qualifications, and trumpet forth Franketrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of they tell us of nothing that Mr. Pierce has ever lin Pierce as the greatest civilian of the age. But spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to done in or out of the legislature or Congress to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme the confidence of the people in him as a states-man. I challenge a successful contradiction of this statement. He was educated a lawyer, and centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves

worlds as man moves a finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher source.

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, all over our common country, on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geo graphical positions.

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE SIGNE.

TRUMAN M. BRUSH is always ready to supply
No. 1 Butter; Fresh Eggs; Potatoes; Apples; Pickles,
put up in White Wine Vinegar; and all other articles usually kept in a family-furnishing Grocery and Produce Store,
at rates lower than the usual retail prices.

TRUMAN M. BRUSH,
Opposite the Garrison, Garrison street,
may 10—tr Such are the views or opinions which you seek. I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. Do with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain very truly yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.

CORSET STORE. MRS. WRIGHT respectfully informs the ladies of Washington and others that she has commenced the Corset business at her store on Pennsylvania avenue, be-tween 12th and 13th streets, north side. Hosiery, Trim-Rooms for rent in the second and third Qualifications of Gen. Scott.

[Extracts from the Speech of Mr. SELL, of Ohio, in the Hous of Representatives, July 20, 1852.] INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RIVER AND HAR

discrimination and protection from fraud

specific duties, when practicable, whereby suita

The Democratic party refused to proclaim their

it is well understood that many of that party

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

Catholics from office, and require a man to hold

a certain amount of property to qualify him for office. Such is the constitution of that State;

and that party, who had the power, voted against

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY

The Whig party and General Scott are in favor

of affording protection to American agriculture,

manufactures, commerce, and all branches of in

dustry, by a discriminating tariff of duties, &c

General Pierce and his party are opposed to it,

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC

LANDS.

The Whig party are in favor of dividing the

money arising from the sale of our national do-main among all the States in an equitable pro-

THE BIGHT OF PETITION.

Mr. Pierce voted against it in Congress.

ACTUAL SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC LANDS

nomination, uses the following language:

Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance of the

"I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that

should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I

shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress

to recommend or to approve of measures in regard

whole American people in that vast national in-

By reference to the Senate Journal of Janu-

" And be it further enacted, That when any of

the public lands of the United States have re-

mained unsold for the space of fifteen years after the termination of the public sales, the same may

be entered and purchased by actual settlers on the

following terms, to wit: If a settler is desirous

to purchase a residence of eighty, or less than

eighty acres, he may enter and purchase the same

Upon this proposition the vote stood-ayes 21,

noes 23. Among the noes were Franklin Pierce

and William R. King. The votes of the Senators from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana,

Arkansas, Mississippi, Michigan, and Tennessee

without regard to party, were given for this provision, which was defeated by the votes of Pierce

and King; and yet the poor man of the West is

VETO POWER.

man power to thwart the legislation of the peo-

ple's representatives.

General Pierce, when interrogated upon that

answer pocketed, but permits his friends in one

QUALITIES OF THE HEART.

victim of the cholera, the captured prisoner, or

was ever turned away from his door or his tent,

As to General Pierce, I will not say that he

does not possess these qualities in a high degree,

CIVIL QUALIFICATIONS.

warrant such an assumption or claim.

have politic reasons for such a course. They

know he never did a single act in his life to merit

that has been his practice except when in the

legislature or Congress; and in the latter capa-

city all his influence and votes were cast in op-

position to measures calculated to advance the

prosperity of the country, as I have before proved.

NEW GROCERY AND PRODUCE STORE.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—The undersigned

The second of th

Banking House

PAIRO & NOURSE.

Land Warrants bought and sold. Land Warrants wanted.

C. W. PAIRO.

WM. NOURSE.

Gen. Scott is far superior to Mr. Pierce in this

General Scott's whole life has been spent in

question, either refuses to answer or

in another part against, the exercise of

General Scott disclaims the exercise of the one-

ary 14, 1839, you will find the following propo-

Gen. Scott never denied the right of an Ameri-

can citizen, under the constitution, to petition for

portion. The Democratic party oppose it.

the redress of grievances.

sition pending in that body:

at fifty cents per acre.'

asked to vote for these men.

narchical power.

refer to the journals.

reedom. He is for equal privileges to all.

General Scott is known to be an American at

lion, as follows :

favor direct taxation.

amending it.

BOR APPROPRIATIONS. The Whig party and Gen. Scott are in favor of and support these measures. Proof—Resolutions of Baltimore Convention and votes. Gen. Pierce is opposed to those measures. Proof-His veter

Democratic platform. TAXES TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT. The Whig party are in favor of an economica

administration of the general government, and of raising a revenue to support it mainly from duties on imports. See resolution of Whig Conven-

A. G. CAROTHERS, Assistants.
D. L. SHOREY,
WM. T. EVA, Teacher of the Primary Department.
D. E. GROUX, Teacher of Modern Languages.
R. GIBSON, Teacher of Drawing.

Agr For Circulars apply to the Principal, or at the bookstore of Wm. M. Morrison. "5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just

CIAL INSTITUTE. Under the care of Rev. Alfred Holmead, Rector, and Mr. Charles Tucker, A. M.

THE DUTIES of this Institution will be 'resumed on the 18th of August, in the lower Saloon of Mr. Ca-rust's building. In English, Mathematics, Greek, Latin, and French, the course will be full and thorough. Pupils fitted for the ble encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country."

Courting-room or College.

The experience of fifteen years, in the management of boys, induces the confident belief that the satisfaction expressed by their numerous former patrons, both in Maryland and Virginia, will be shared by those who may be pleased to entrust the education of their sons to their opinions on this subject at their Convention. But

For terms and further information apply to the Rector, the Rev. Alfred Holmead, at his residence on B street, be-tween 9th and 10th, opposite Smithsonian Institute. eart and practice on the subject of religious Democratic party of New Hampshire, who first nominated General Pierce for President, exclude

MORSE'S Compound Syrup of Yellow M Dock Root—Curing all diseases arising from an upure state of the blood. WM. T. EVANS,

Philadelphia Type and Stereotype Foundry.

offer
Pica at 30 cts. | Minion 48 cts.
Small Pica 32 " Nonpareil 58 "
Long Primer 34 " Agate 72 "
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Determined to spare no expense in making their establishment as perfect as possible, they have recently got up a complete set of the justly celebrated Scorcy-cur Letters, from Diamond to English, to which they particularly invite attention.

Books, Pamphiets, Musse, with correctness and despatch.

N. B.—Specimen Books will be sent to Printers who wish to make orders.

L. JOHNSON & CO., No. 6 Sansom street.

MENT.

FANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c.

atterns for the season.

She has made another addition to her stock of NRAPOLIAN and GIMP BONNETS, and keeps on hand an assortment of CORDED BONNETS for Misses and Adults.

Corochet and other Bonnets stiffened and pressed to

VERY CHEAP! ETTER PAPER, 10 cents a quire!
Good FOOLSCAP, 121/2 cents a quire!

NEW RESTAURANT.

ESSE P. WILSON, of New York, has opened a new, airy, and well-appointed RESTAURANT, near outheast Capitol gate, at the old Casparis stand, where

Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot,

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on
the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.

So No danger of being left, as the cars remain here thirty
minutes for passengers to dine. Efficient and trusty waiters
always at hand on the arrival of each train to attend to beggage entrusted to their care.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET con-

tains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most dis-tinguished men that ever lived: also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves: also numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead: and is always open free to visiters. PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and

eedingly interesting.

OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, few York, and 142 Washington street, Boston.
feb 26—d6m FOWLERS & WELLS.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!! To Members of Congress, Citizens, and Strangers!



WILLIAM II. FAULKNER,
Shirt manufacturer, south side of
Pennsylvania avenue, opposite the
U.S. Hotel, would respectfully inform members of Congress, citzens, and strangers, that he is new
prepared to supply them with
Shirts of his own make of superior
style and fit. Those gentlemen
that have been troubled with had
fitting Shirts, can, by calling at
his Shirt Manufactory, have Shirts
made to their order, which he will
warrant to fit and give satisfaction
or no sale. Also on hand a fine
assortment of Silk and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves,
Collars, Suspenders, Cravata, and
every article suitable for a gentleman's wardrobe, which will be sole
man's wardrobe, which will be sole

as low as they can be bought in New York. Thankful for the encouragement he has re-ceived from the members of Congress, citizens, and stran-gers, he now hopes, by a strict attention to business, and a determination to please, to merit a continuation of past

WM. H. FAULKNER, Sign of the Shirt.

The only place in the city where Shirts are made truer.

is sufficient to inform the public where this valuable Medicine can be had, without attempting to add to

DELAWARE COLLEGE!

THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April.
The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a Merantiz, an Agricultural, and other Departments.

Appearance of the Scientific Scienti

Z. RICHARDS, Principal.

EDUCATIONAL

THE UNION ACADEMY.

of 14th street and New York Ave

Z. HICHARDS, Principal.

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ARTHOR L. PERRY, A. B.,
A. C. RICHARDS, Teacher of the Primary Department.
A. ZAPPONE, Professor of Modern Languages.
R. GHSON, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
The first quarter of the next year will commence on the 30th of August, 1862.

AGE Circulars can be obtained of the Principal, or at R. Farnham's Bookstore.

[july 10—dif

RITTENHOUSE ACADEMY, Corner of Third street and Indiana avenue O. C. WIGHT, Principal.

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JAMES W. SHEAHAN.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PRACTISES in the Courts of the District, and prosecutes claims of every description before the several Executive Departments and before Congress.

49-OFFICE and residence 21st street, two doors north of H.

Druggist and Apothecary, Corner of H and Seventh streets.

DR. J. M. AUSTIN,
(Late of Warrenton, Va.)

Ap-OFFICE and Residence—F street, north side, one
oor above 10th.

THE subscriber would call the attention of Printers the greatly reduced prices of the present list. They no

attention.

Having lately made numerous additions to their stock of Fancy Types, Borders, Ornaments, &c., their assortment is now unrivalled in the United States; and their improved methods of casting, and of preparing metal, enable them to furnish orders in a manner to insure satisfaction. Printing Pressee, Cases, Stands, Chases, Galleys, Printing Ink, and every article used in a printing-office, constantly on hand, at the lowest rates.

Second-hand Presses, and Type used only in stereotyping, at reduced prices.

Books, Pamphlets, Music, Labels, &c. &c., stereotyped with correctness and despatch.

NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-

HENT.

F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimores, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortment of the best Swords, Epaulets, Sashes, Prasants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patronage.

A N assortment of the above articles just received and for sale low at Mrs. COLLISON'S Fancy and Millinery Store, where will be made up to order every style of FABHJONA-BLE HATS FOR LADIES, and she juvices attention to her

Crochet and other Bornets stiffened and pressed order. SIXTH street, near Louisiana avenue may 7—tr [Sat. News.]

Ink, from 4 to 37% cents a bottle.

ENVELOPES as low as 15 cents a hundred! At
WIMER'S chesp cash Stationery store,
av 24—t Sixth st., near Louisiana svenu

the southeast capes the solution and furnish everything the will pay every attention and furnish everything. The the inner man, at fair and not exorbitant prices. The best of things eatable and drinkable will be found at his bouse. Call and try them. AMBER TUCK COMBS, JEWELRY, &c.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

gage entrusted to their care.
MEALS, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, includ-ing directions as to the most suitable occupations, the selec-tion of partners in business, congenial companions for life, stc., etc., all of which will be found highly useful and ex-

WILLIAM II. FAULKNER,

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HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

its fame by repeating the numerous recommendations given of its efficacy in diseases arising from impurity of the blood, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Tetter, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, &c., &c. For sale at WIMER'S cheap cash Stationery store, may 24—tr Sixth st. near Louisiana avenue.

AND WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD
at the
BANK OF THE UNION,
Browns' Marble Building.

A N assortment of the above articles just opened at MRS. OOLLISON'S, Sixth street. ap 30—tr [Sat. News.]

Bonner GIMPS also just received.

one dollar per day.

N. B.—The proprietors' efforts will always be to pleese their guests. Having eight years' experience both East and West, they feel confident that all will be satisfied, and solicit the patromage of the public.

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